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# First Pedal Studies

for the  
PIANO

BY  
JESSIE L. GAYWOR

Price Fifty Cents.

THE JOHN CHURCH COMPANY  
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, LEIPSIC, LONDON.



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# First Pedal Studies.

## Preface.

These pedal studies for very young players were written originally for my own use in teaching, as I found my young pupils eager to use the pedal before the music they were playing required it.

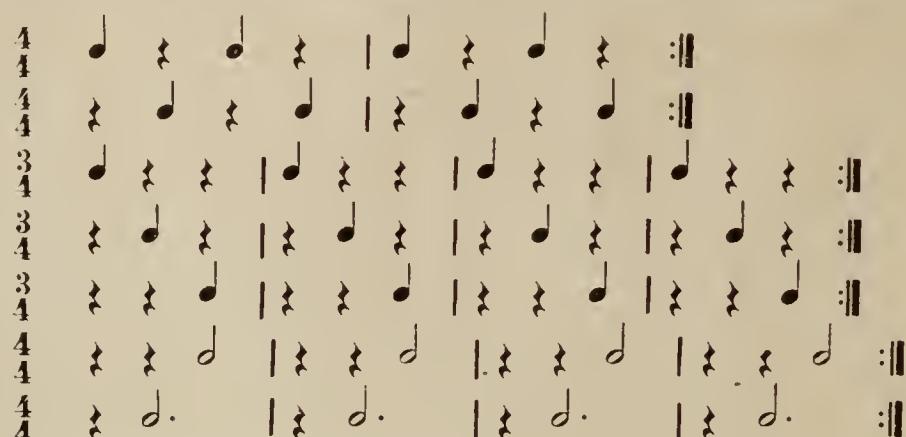
The studies are designed as necessary and sufficient material to establish firmly the habit of motion for the foot, as well as a keen sense of hearing, in order that the effect of the pedal may be the better appreciated.

It may be necessary in some cases to give a few simple exercises for the foot alone. In these, great care should be taken that the heel rests firmly on the floor and the ball of the foot touches the pedal in all movements.

Counting should be insisted upon in order that the motion of the foot correspond exactly with the notation.

In the following exercises as well as in the studies, the foot should press the pedal down at the note and hold it during the time value of the note. The foot is raised for the rest but should remain in contact with the pedal, that there may be no waste motion and also that the habit of intimacy between the foot and the pedal may be formed:—

Again: *Count steadily; press the pedal down at the note; release the pressure on the pedal at the rest.*



These may be still further developed at the discretion of the teacher. In order that the player may better appreciate the relation between cause and effect as applied to the pedal it would be well to show the action of the piano and to explain the working of the dampers in their effect upon the vibration of the strings.

Explain some thing of sympathetic vibration, and overtones and give a practical illustration as follows:

Press the pedal down; strike low C forcibly and presently one may hear the overtones—the octave, the tenth and twelfth, etc.

These overtones so reenforce the fundamental tone as to add greatly to the volume of sound and hence the name "loud pedal" is almost universally used. It is better, however, to use the name damper pedal since this pedal effects the dampers and the term "loud pedal" is sometimes misleading.

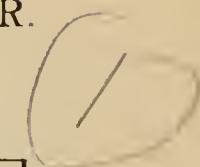
We should use the damper pedal primarily to prolong the tone and not necessarily to make it longer.

There is no end of beautiful examples for the use of the pedal but they are not edited so that a beginner could use them. There are also pedal studies but they demand so much technical skill of the hands that they lie beyond the power of young players. I consider that the latter part of the first year is none too early for a child to begin the use of the pedal if any ease in its use is to be acquired. These studies are designed to be given in connection with any second grade material and can be alternated with the latter part of Melody Pictures by Margaret R. Martin, and Miniature Melodies by Jessie L. Gaynor.

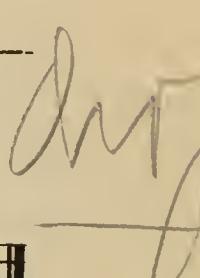
# First Pedal Studies.

Play with one finger and count carefully.

JESSIE L. GAYNOR.

**Nº 1** 

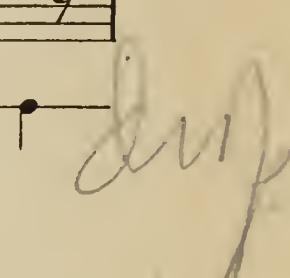
**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time, 3 accents over the first three notes. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Pedal. 

**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

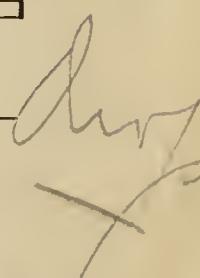
**Nº 2** 

**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

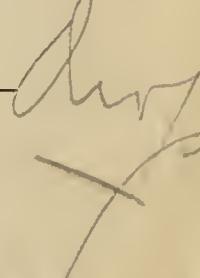
Pedal. 

**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

*In 4/4 time accent falls on 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> count.*

**Nº 3** 

**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Pedal. 

**Music:** Bass clef, 4/4 time. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Play with right hand alone.

**Nº 4**

**Nº 5**

Play with one finger.

**Nº 6**

Play with left hand alone.

**Nº 7**

Play with left hand alone.

Nº 8

Pedal.

Nº 9

Pedal.

## Both Hands.

A musical score for two staves, Treble and Bass, in 4/4 time and a key signature of one flat. The Treble staff begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note, then a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, and so on. The Bass staff begins with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note, then a dotted half note followed by a quarter note, and so on.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves and a basso continuo line. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The bottom staff is in bass clef, B-flat key signature, and common time. The basso continuo line consists of eighth-note patterns on the bass staff. The score includes vertical bar lines and a repeat sign with a 'd.' (da capo) instruction.

Nº 12

Pedal.

Nº 13

Pedal.

Musical score for Organ No. 14, featuring two staves. The top staff is in Treble clef, 4/4 time, and the key of G major (two sharps). The bottom staff is in Bass clef, 4/4 time, and the key of G major (two sharps). The bass staff has a continuous bass line consisting of eighth-note patterns. The treble staff has a melodic line with quarter and eighth notes. The score is enclosed in a large brace.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps. The score consists of two measures of music, with a repeat sign and a bass line below.

No 15

Treble staff:  $\begin{array}{ccccccc} A & B & A & B & A & B & A \end{array}$

Bass staff:  $\begin{array}{ccccccc} (D, F\#) & (D, F\#) & (G, B) & (G, B) & (D, F\#) & (D, F\#) & (G, B) & (G, B) \end{array}$

Pedal:  $\begin{array}{cccccccc} (D, F\#) & (D, F\#) & (G, B) & (G, B) & (D, F\#) & (D, F\#) & (G, B) & (G, B) \end{array}$

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, primarily in the bass clef staff, with occasional notes in the treble clef staff. The notes are black on white staff lines, and the music is divided by vertical bar lines.

Nº 16

Pedal. 

Nº 17

Pedal.

Nº 18

Pedal.

Nº 19

Pedal.

No Pedal.

Nº 20

Pedal.

12

Treble Clef, 2 sharps  
 Bass Clef, 1 sharp  
 R.H., L.H.  
 No Pedal.



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